VOLUME SIX APRIL, 1911 NUMBER TWO

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AND OF WAR FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF PEACE

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Table of Contents	1
Red Cross Officers	2
Preface	3
The Endowment Fund	4
Chinese Famine Relief. *Illustrated*	9
The New San Francisco. *Illustrated*. By Ernest P. Bicknell.	10
Jewish Relief in Tripoli. *Illustrated*	26
Pneumonic Plague	30
First Aid Department. *Illustrated*	31
1. General.	
2. Young Men's Christian Associations.	
3. Young Women's Christian Associations.	
4. Boy Scouts.	
5. Mine Rescue Cars.	
6. American Red Cross First Aid Car.	
Red Cross Nursing Service	40
The Red Cross in Civil Wars	45
The Wounded Horse in Time of War	47
Notes	48
1. New State Boards.	
2. Baltimore Chapter.	
3. Philadelphia Chapter.	
4. San Francisco Chapter.	
5. France.	
6. Italy.	
7. Japan.	
8. Persia.	
9. Siam.	
10. Turkey.	

Entered at the Post-office, Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Officers

President
HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT

Vice-President
MR. ROBERT W. DE FOREST

Treasurer
HON. A. PIATT ANDREW

Counselor
HON. FREDERICK W. LEHMANN

National Director
MR. ERNEST P. BICKNELL

Secretary
MR. CHARLES L. MAGEE

Central Committee

HON. A. PIATT ANDREW
GENERAL CHARLES BIRD, U. S. A. (RETIRED)
MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A. (RETIRED), *Chairman*
MR. WILLIAM W. FARNAM
MR. ROBERT W. DE FOREST
MR. JOHN M. GLENN
MR. A. C. KAUFMAN
HON. FREDERICK W. LEHMANN
JUDGE W. W. MORROW
HON. CHARLES NAGEL
HON. CHARLES D. NORTON
HON. H. KIRKE PORTER
SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES F. STOKES, U. S. N.
HON. JAMES TANNER
BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE H. TORNEY, U. S. A.
HON. HUNTINGTON WILSON
HON. BEEKMAN WINTHROP

PREFACE

SAN Francisco and Washington have followed the example set by New York and have raised their share of the Endowment Fund; in fact, in each case have somewhat exceeded their apportionment. We hope this will be an inspiration to our Committees in other cities.

Since the last BULLETIN was issued the Red Cross has again entered the field of relief work in China, not only in the providing of food and forwarding money for the purchase of food to the Shanghai Relief Committee, but also the sending of experts for the study and extermination of the plague, a problem of the most serious importance. When we realize that Dr. Strong and Dr. Teague have taken their lives in their hands and have already established their laboratory at the plague hospital in Mukden, we feel the least we can do is to render them every assistance in the great work for the benefit of mankind they are undertaking.

The preliminary work in connection with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference (May 7th to 17th, 1912), the first to be held in this country, is being undertaken by the Red Cross officials. Reports as to the organization for this work will be given in the subsequent issues of the BULLETIN.

The first matter of import to the American Red Cross is the raising of the Endowment Fund so that at this Conference we will feel that our American Red Cross is not behind those of all other important nations of the world.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

IT is with great satisfaction that the officers of the American Red Cross announce that New York City, San Francisco and Washington have completed their apportionments of the Endowment Fund. In fact, each of these cities has exceeded its share.

A number of other Committees are actively engaged in raising the apportionment of their respective cities. In the next BULLETIN we hope to report that these Committees have finished their work and met with the same success as those of New York City, San Francisco and Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO

President Taft has sent the following letter to Judge Morrow, Chairman of the San Francisco Committee.

AMERICAN RED CROSS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1911.

DEAR JUDGE MORROW: Will you and your Committee accept my cordial congratulations on your prompt and remarkable success in raising seventy-five thousand dollars for the Red Cross Endowment Fund. Please convey my thanks individually to each of your colleagues on the Committee for their most valuable cooperation, that yielded such prompt and most satisfactory results.

San Francisco has furnished another evidence of the public spirit and civic pride of her people in so ably seconding the inititative of New York in providing a fund that will be an important contribution to our national resources in peace and war.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT,
President, American Red Cross.

JUDGE W. W. MORROW,
Chairman, Endowment Fund Committee,
San Francisco, California.

Among the contributors in San Francisco were:

C. C. Moore & Co., $25.00; Pacific Steel & Hardware Co., $50.00; Rucker-Fuller Desk Co., $10.00; Barbour Lathrop, $100.00; J. F. Fugazi, $25.00; Arthur Goodall, $10.00; L. Diamant, $5.00; Mrs. A. P. Woodward, $0.20; Castle Bros., $25.00; J. B. Bocarde Drayage Co., $25.00; Raphael. Weil & Co., $100.00; Levi Straus & Co., $100.00; A. Schilling & Co., $50.00; Union Savings Bank of S. F., $50.00; M. A. Gunst & Co., $50.00; Philomen Clark, $50.00; Mrs. Helen McCrum, $50.00; Hale Bros., $50.00; M. J. Brandenstein & Co., $50.00; Horace Davis, $25.00; S. Koshland & Co., $25.00; Steiger Terra Cotta & Pottery Works, $25.00; E. H. Rollins & Sons, $25.00; Vickery, Atkins & Torrey, $25.00; Buckingham & Hecht, $25.00; Witaker & Ray-Wiggin Co., $25.00; C. Schilling & Co., $25.00 L. Dinkelspiel Co., $25.00; Hills Bros., $25.00; Luscombe & Isaacs, $10.00; Wieland Bros., $10.00; The Fleischmann-

Clarke Co., $10.00; Pacific Tool & Supply Co., $10.00; Guggenheim & Co., $25.00; Jas. D. Phelan, $50.00; Mrs. W. H. Crocker, $100.00; A. W. Foster, $100.00; German Savings & Loan Society, $50.00; W. R. Grace & Co., $50.00; Haas Bros., $50.00; Charles Holbrook, $50.00; California Fruit Canners' Assn., $25.00; William Dimond & Co., $25.00; Crane Co., $25.00; M. Friedman & Co., $25.00; J. F. Moulton, $25.00; Muller Raas Co., $25.00; Langley Michaels Co., $25.00; Selah Chamberlain, $25.00; E. R. Dimond, $25.00; Miller & Lux, Inc., $25.00; D. N. & E. Walter & Co., $25.00; Coffin Reddington Co., $20.00; I. Magnin & Co., $10.00; Islton Butter Company, $10.00; F. W. Van Sicklen, $10.00; Carl Cooperage Co., Inc., $10.00; Sloss Bros., $50.00; D. Ghirardelli Co., $50.00; Tillman & Bendel, $50.00; The Mission Bank, $25.00; Reid Bros., $25.00; Schmidt Lithograph Co., $25.00; Central Trust Co. of California, $25.00; Hannah Gerstle, $25.00; Weinstock, Lubin & Co., $10.00; Mutual Biscuit Co., $10.00; Ludwig Arnstein, $25.00; Dairy Delivery Co., $10.00; Roos Bros., $25.00; Garret W. McEnerney, $50.00; Mrs. T. M. Lilienthal, $25.00; Mutual Savings Bank, $50.00; Western Fuel Co., $25.00; Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., $100.00; Vanderlynn Stow, $25.00; Korbet Box Factory, $10.00; Frank J. Symmes, $25.00; Rolla V. Watt, $10.00; R. E. Queen, $25.00; Nathan Dohrman Co., $25.00; Lilienthal Co., $25.00; P. F. Dundon, $10.00; M. J. Brandenstein, $50.00; Wm. W. Morrow, $25.00; J. L. Flood, $50.00; Mrs. H. L. Dodge, $10.00; Daniel Meyer, $100.00; First Nathional Bank $200.00; Crocker National Bank, $200.00; Miss M. L. Phelan, $50.00; Balfour Guthrie & Co., $25.00; French American Bank of Savings, $25.00; Anglo & London Paris Nat'l. Bank, $200.00; Bank of Italy, $25.00; Meyer, Wilson & Co., $25.00; Sussman, Wormser & Co., $25.00; American National Bank, $200.00; Pacific Tel. Co., $100.00; International Banking Corporation, $50.00; Mercantile Nat'l Bank of S. F., $100.00; Nolan-Earl Shoe Co., $10.00; Italian American Bank, $25.00; Cal. Title Ins. & Trust Co., $10.00; Pacific Coast Steamship Co., $25.00; Krug & Zimmerman, $10.00; The Emporium, $50.00; S. F. Gas & Electric Co., $200.00; California St. Cable Rw. Co., $50.00; L. E. Slade Lumber Co., $10.00; Continental Salt & Chemical Co., $10.00; Baruch & Co., $10.00; A. Spreckels, $100.00; Donohoe-Kelly Banking Co., $100.00; Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, $10.00; Frederick Kohl, $100.00; Wells-Fargo Co., $100.00; H. C. Breeden, $10.00; Alaska Packers Assn., $100.00; Rudolph Spreckels, $50.00; R. G. Hanford, $100.00; W. S. Tevis, $100.00; Union Trust Co., $100.00; M. Schussler & Co., $25.00; Hibernia Savings & Loan Society, $200.00; Bank of California, $200.00; Wells-Fargo Nevada Nat'l Bank., $200.00; German Savings & Loan Society, $100.00; Pacific Tank Co., $10.00; A. Borel, $100.00; Standard Oil Co., $200.00; Nat'l Ice & Cold Storage Co., $100.00; Wm. B. Bourne, $200.00; J. A. Buck, $100.00; The Union Ice Co., $100.00; R. M. Hotaling, $50.00; W. P. Hammon, $50.00; C. A. Hooper & Co., $25.00; Shreve & Co., $100.00; Hind, Rolph & Co., $25.00; Builders Asso., $50.00; Matson Navigation Co., $100.00; J. Hook, $5.00; Jas. Chanslor, $100.00; Associated Oil Co., $200.00.

Since the January BULLETIN the following contributions have been received by the Washington Committee:

M. H. Acheson, $1.00; H. W. Acheson, $1.00; C. Albert, $1.00; George H.

Allen, $100.00; Mrs. Mary C. Audenried, $50.00; W. T. Andrews, $1.00; Mrs. G. L. Andrews, $5.00; General G. L. Andrews, $5.00; Dr. J. S. Arnold, $1.00; Aug. Baierlein, $1.00; James Baird, $10.00; Mrs. Mary Isabella Banks, $25.00; Mrs. Caroline E. Bates, $10.00; Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, $10.00; Captain and Mrs. Beach, $2.00; L. E. Becker, $1.00; Mrs. Perry Belmont, $100.00; C. Berry, $1.00; Dr. Henry G. Beyer, $5.00; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Biddle, $2.00; Henry E. Bittinger, $5.00; Frank Bloom, $1.00; Medical Director John C. Boyd, U. S. N., $50.00; Mrs. Geo. L. Bradley, $100.00; M. L. Bray, $1.00; Joseph A. Breckons, $1.00; A. F. Broacker, $1.00; A. Brylawski, $5.00; Dr. E. T. Butler, $5.00; H. B. Byrd, $25.00; Mrs. F. Caivers, $5.00; D. J. Callahan, $5.00; R. J. Can, $1.00; A Friend, $100.00; Edw. M. Chamberlain, $20.00; Captain L. H. Chandler, $5.00; Mrs. W. E. Chandler, $10.00; R. H. Chapman, $5.00; Mrs. M. Lewis Clark, $3.00; Thomas Cleveland, $1.00; Mrs. Henry W. Clossen, $5.00; Mrs. Richardson Clover, $100.00; Mrs. Edward Cohen, $5.00; Miss Helen Coolidge, $5.00; Mrs. Edyth Patten Corbin ("In memory of Lieut. Gen'l Henry A. Corbin, U. S. A.,") $100.00; Mrs. F. C. Cosby, $5.00; S. P. Cowan, $1.00; Miss Emily B. Coyle, $10.00; Miss Cornelia L. Coyle, $10.00; Hon. William Murray Crane, $1,000.00; Whitman Cross, $5.00; General William Crozier, $25.00; C. Cunningham, $1.00; James F. Curtis, $50.00; Mrs. Allerton Cushman, $10.00; Aug. Daetz, $1.00; C. V. Darby, $1.00; Countess d'Ashemar, $10.00; Mrs. Charles H. Dairs, $5.00; Mrs. Wm. A. De Camdry, $5.00; Mrs. Wythe Denby, $1.00; Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, $10.00; F. Derdinger, $1.00; W. F. Dismer, $1.00; Mrs. John J. Duff, $100.00; John Joy Edson, $50.00; Miss Annie L. Edwards, $10.00; George Effinger, $1.00; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Emmons, $25.00; John Farnsworth, $5.00; B. C. Feigennmann, $1.00; Leopold Feist, $1.00; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finley, $25.00; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Flannery, $5.00; Captain and Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, $3.00; Hon. John W. Foster, $100.00; F. L. H., $1.00; Pay Director and Mrs. Frailey, $2.00; L. Frank, $1.00; Mrs. Aaron French, $100.00; J. P. H., $100.00; a friend, $10.00; a friend, $100.00; a friend, $10.00; Mr. Jacob Fuchs, $1.00; Thomas T., Gaff, $150.00; Dr. Edward M. Galaudet, $5.00; Col. Joseph Garrard, $5.00; George C. Gertman, $1.00; B. C. Getsinger, $2.00; Major G. S. Gillespie, $25.00; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, $20.00; Mrs. Martha N. Goddard, $10.00; Golden & Company, $10.00; H. D. Gordon, $1.00; E. P. Grandin, $100.00; Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Graves, $5.00; L. B. Gray, $1.00; John Gredlein, $1.00; L. Gredlin, $1.00; Bernard R. Green, $5.00; Miss Mary Gwynn, $10.00; E. S. Hager, $1.00; H. L. Haller, $1.00; John Hays Hammond, $1,000.00; Mrs. H. A. Hanna, $100.00; Richard A. Harlow, $25.00; Miss Lida Harper, $1.00; R. H. Harvey, $1.00; Bruno Heinze, $1.00; Samuel Heller, $10.00; Mrs. E. R. Hendley, $5.00; Miss Helen L. Henry, $2.00; James H. Hensley, $5.00; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hewson, $25.00; General Charles W. Hobbs, $10.00; Major William E. Horton, $5.00; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Huff, $50.00; Mrs. Frank Hume, $1.00; Mrs. Julian James, $100.00; A. Johnson, $1.00; Mr. William J. Johnson, $1.00; Mrs. Howard N. Johnson, $2.00; Mr. Benj. R. Johnson, $5.00; Captain Graham L. Johnson, $1.00; Fred Kaiser, $1.00; G. Kaiser, $1.00; A. B. Kelly, $5.00; W. Keoper, $1.00; A. G. Keyser, $1.00; Miss Kibbey, $50.00; Kenneth King, $1.85; Dr. A. F. A. King, $1.00; Mrs. A. M., Kingan, $5.00; Dr. George M. Kober, $20.00; W. Kopfman, $1.00; Major and Mrs. Charles F. Larrabee, $10.00; Miss Mary S. Lawrence, $5.00; Miss Annie M. Lawrence, $5.00; Mrs. John J.

Lawrence, $10.00; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, $100.00; Captain H. R. Lemly, $10.00; William Letsch, $1.00; F. E. & A. M. Leupp, $10.00; Clifford M. Lewis, $1.00; I. Lichtenfield, $1.00; H. Lindenkohl, $1.00; Miss Grace D. Litchfield, $5.00; Frank B. Littel, $10.00; Prof. George O. Little, $5.00; Homer U. Lockwood, $25.00; Miss Charlotte B. Lovett, $1.00; Mrs. James Macmillan, $100.00; Mrs. Junius W. MacMurray, $10.00; Joseph Muir, $1.00; Mrs. Oscar A. Mark, $2.00; Rear-Admiral N. E. Mason, U. S. N., $5.00; "In memory of S. P.," $100.00; Mrs. R. R. Mason, $1.00; Aug. Matt, $1.00; William A. Maury, $5.00; A. C. Mayer, $5.00; Mercer B. Mayfield, $2.00; Frank R. McCann, $1.00; Captain Frank R. McCoy, $5.00; M. McDonald, $1.00; R. McDonald, $1.00; J. Nota McGill, $5.00; F. D. McKenney, $5.00; Mrs. F. D. McKenney, $5.00; Miss Frederica McKenney, $2.50; Miss Virginia McKenney, $2.50; Dr. and Mrs. Duncan McKim, $10.00; Mrs. E. B. McLean, $500.00; Mrs. James McMillan, $100.00; Fred G. McVean, $10.00; Charles E. Meyer, $1.00; Henry Miller, $1.00; D. A. Mills, $1.00; Mrs. Sherman Mills, $5.00; L. Mittelstedter, $1.00; Mrs. W. E. Montgomery, $10.00; R. K. Murray, $1.00; Mrs. Mary H. Myers, $5.00; Mrs. C. G. Nichols, $10.00; Miss Helen Nicolay, $2.00; Mrs. M. E. Norment, $20.00; Theodore W. Noyes, $250.00; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, $100.00; C. U. Osgood, $2.00; Senator Carroll S. Page, $5.00; L. Parnell, $1.00; Mrs. Elinor Patterson, $100.00; Paul S. Pearsall, $5.00; Andrew W. Pentland, $10.00; A. C. Perkins, $100.00; Mrs. Seaton Perry, $100.00; F. Peter, $1.00; S. K. Petingale, $1.00; R. A. Phillip, $5.00; Rear-Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., $5.00; Mrs. Charles W. Plummer, $2.00; Robert Pluym, $2.00; Rudolph Poetzmann, $1.00; Mrs. Julia E. Pond, $10.15; Mrs. Charles H. Poor, $10.00; Miss Harriet Porter, $5.00; L. Porton, $1.00; Miss E. R. Preston, $2.00; Pitman Pulsifer, $1.00; Richard Rathbun, $10.00; Lewis E. Rauterberg, M. D., $1.00; Mrs. Amanda J. Ray, $2.00; Howard S. Reeside, $20.00; Captain and Mrs. B. S. Richards, $5.00; Dr. William C. Rives, $25.00; Mrs. William C. Rives $25.00; W. Robert, $1.00; Miss Georgia Robertson, $5.00; William E. Roche, $1.00; Mrs. J. Rochon, $1.00; Mrs. C. Peyton Russell, $100.00; Mrs. William T. Sampson, $5.00; J. H. Saville, $10.00; M. B. Scanlon, $5.00; Rear-Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Schley, $15.00; William Schliemann, $1.00; F. Schmaeble, $1.00; E. Schuermer, $1.00; R. Schmidt, $1.00; Mrs. E. H. Schench, $10.00; Dr. H. M. Schooley, $2.00; General Theo. Schwan, $5.00; Mrs. Theo Schwan, $5.00; John Scrivener, $1.00; Samuel Scrivener, $1.00; Col. Louis P. Siebert, $10.00; Mrs. Margaret R. Shafer, $2.00; James Sharp, $10.00; Aaron N. Skinner, $1.00; Mrs. Sarah Skinner, $1.00; Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, $100.00; Captain Roy C. Smith, $5.00; W. A. Smith, $1.00; George W. Smith, $1.00; Mrs. George George W. Smith, $1.00; J. Sommerer, $1.00; J. Sondheimer, $2.00; General Ellis Spear, $5.00; W. R. Stehle, $1.00; George R. Stetson, $5.00; Chr. Stoll, $1.00; Miss Julia D. Strong, $25.00; M. P. Sullivan, $1.00; Miss Mary E. Symonds, $1.00; Mrs. Thos. W. Symons, $5.00; James Tanner, $25.00; Mrs. L. B. Teel, $1.00; Corcoran Thom, $20.00; Col. Robert M. Thompson, $200.00; Dr. Wm. J. R. Thonssen, $1.00; C. E. Tingstrum, $1.00; Mrs. Charles J. Train, $10.00; Charles Tressett, $1.00; Fr. Trumpf, $1.00; A. T. Trussel, $1.00; Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, $10.00; Louis Turner, $1.00; Dr. John Van Schaick, jr., $25.00; Mrs. John Van Schaick, jr., $25.00; Fred C. Voight, $1.00; G. Vroom, $1.00; Herbert Wadsworth, $300.00; Mrs. Barbour Walker, $2.00; Henry H. Ward,

$100.00; B. H. Warner, $25.00; Wm. T. Watts, $1.00; J. B. Waters, $1.00; S. West, $1.00; Edw. L. Weston, $10.00; Hon. Henry White, $25.00; Commander and Mrs. Geo. Wood Williams, $10.00; Mrs. Norman Williams, $200.00; Mrs. C. A. Williams, $100.00; Dr. W. H. Wilmer, $2.00; Hon. Beekman Winthrop, $100.00; J. R. Wilson, $1.00; Gen. John M. Wilson, $100.00; Mrs. Charles Wood, $10.00; Rev. Charles Wood, $10.00; Woodward & Lothrop, $500.00; Hyman Zirkin, $3.00.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF

AGAIN have floods in the provinces of Kiangsu, and Anhui in China destroyed the crops and reduced nearly three-quarters of the population of these provinces to starvation. The reports that have been received by the Red Cross through the State Department depict a most deplorable condition. Part of an article published in the *National Review*, of Shanghai, is quoted below telling something of the pathetic situation:

"Have you ever been hungry?

"Have you ever experienced that sheer physical craving for FOOD which is expressed in that ultra-expressive word HUNGER, and—have you ever been in a position where absolutely no resources to satisfy that appalling sensation were at your command?

"Have you ever been Cold, the COLD that comes from within as well as from without—on a winter's night say, with the thermometer below freezing point?

"In fact, have you ever suffered starvation and made the acquaintance of the gaunt spectre Famine?

"Many of our readers, doubtless, have at times been hungry and cold in the common or every-day sense of those terms, but however much you were to give play to your imagination you could not picture the depth of utter misery into which many hundreds of thousands of your fellow creatures are now sunk throughout thousands of miles of the erstwhile flooded plains of East-Central China. For this mercy—and you may well count it a mercy—this shielding of your vision from a nightmare that has at times haunted the waking and sleeping moments of the writer ever since he witnessed the incidences of a similar cataclysm four years ago, you may be deeply grateful, and you may best demonstrate that gratitude by giving your mite to the relief of some of those victims who, even as these lines meet your eye, are perishing for the want of a little of that food which comes your way so easily, and who could be saved from their horrible fate by the contribution of the cost of but one meal per individual on the part of the enlightened people of the world.

"The Famine in Kiangpei has been caused by floods. The low-lying plains of those portions of the Provinces of Kiangsu and Anhui, known by the above name, standing but a few feet above sea-level, are peculiarly liable to devastation by this means, owing to the inroads of the Yellow River ("China's Sorrow"); the annual rise of the Yangtze which, coupled with the periodically abnormally rainy seasons, banks back the water in its tributaries and their subsidiaries traversing the flooded area; the silting up of such waterways as the Grand Canal (which forms, or should form, the main drain of the plateau); and the absence of outfalls, dykes, and modern facilities for drainage and conservation generally.

"The inhabitants are almost solely agriculturists. They are industrious, law-abiding and peace-loving folk, and, taking into consideration these periodical afflictions, their homes and standard of living will compare favorably with those of the peasantry of similar countries. The terrain is very fertile throughout the major portion thereof but these inundations and famines keep the people in such abject poverty, so far as cash resources are concerned, that they cannot purchase proper agricultural implements. Only four years ago this part of the country was again stripped of animals, which went to feed their owners and

A FAMILY IN FENGYANG HSIEN. THE DAY AFTER THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN THE MOTHER AND ONE CHILD DIED
By courtesy of the Christian Herald

those dependent upon them. Even the dogs—the "Friend of the Family"—were devoured. In one large district the writer, then acting as Commissioner of the Central China Famine Relief Committee, was compelled for the purpose of his journey of investigation to obtain official help in securing the use of the only pony to be found therein, and for days did not set eyes on any other animal, either hirsute, feathered or furred. With no animals to draw their necessarily archaic farming implements the humans themselves must do so and thus only the surface of the soil is scratched, and deep tillage—the secret of agricultural wealth in such a region—is unknown. Even so the crops, during a normally favorable season, are abundant, but the population is so poverty stricken that no accumulation of reserves of food is possible and when an inundation covers practically 80 per cent of the terrain for the major portion of the farming season, as appears to have happened in this instance, starvation confronts a similar percentage of the population."

A letter forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Red Cross from Po Chow, Anhui, is also given:

"Truly one must see it to ever have a true conception of the horrors of a famine. I thought some weeks ago that I had seen pitiful things, but as the days drag along, there are many things to see which appeal to the very depths of one's pity and sympathy. When I see men, who I know are hard, faithful workers, who are idle now and with starvation staring them in the face, discouragement and despair already written on their faces, it is far more than a man wants to see. The best barrowman that I have ever used is now one of

A VAST FAMINE CAMP AT TSINKIANGPU OF 500,000 SOULS
By courtesy of the Christian Herald, New York

A CAMP IN THE FAMINE DISTRICT
By courtesy of the New York Herald

this class. He had a name of being a good barrowman and therefore was used by many people and made a good living till this hard time.

"There is some badly needed work on some of the roads and bridges near here and I proposed to attend to some of that with a part of the relief money. But when I mentioned it the Gentry and others said that the price (100 cash—about three cents—per day, not quite enough to buy two catties of rice) I mentioned was not enough for them to buy enough to eat. But now that I have begun it, too many men came and even the first day I had to turn off those who wanted work at that price. Among the ones at work is a splendid looking young man, who has some eight "mu" of land, thus being a man that is considered a well-to-do farmer. He and his wife had fled from his home in pursuit of a means of livelihood. They had gotten to where their all was spent and were trying to sell their first born and only child, when he found out that he could get this work to do. The child is only eight months old. This farmer and the barrowman mentioned are only two of the multitude around here.

"Three days ago, one of our Christians came to tell me that, in less than a three minutes walk of my door, there was a young man crouched down by the road side, with absolutely not one thread of clothing on him, while the snow was peppering down on him and the wind whizzing against him. Later I was on the street and saw a young man that looked like a decent worker, with one foot having a pretense of a shoe on it while the other was slushing in the snow with nothing on it. When such beg, most all they get is inferior cash and not much of that. Yesterday evening, I saw many trying to sell the cash they had begged, offering 30 of what had been given to them, for one ten cash piece. The sort they beg is good for nothing but to sell and get back to those who want to go through the pretense of helping the poor.

"But the most pitiful of all to me, is the way the people are having to do about their children. It is a most common thing, now, to see a wheelbarrow, or some article of domestic use, on the street, with a straw stuck up on it. This straw is the announcement that the article is for sale. Now there are children to be seen on the street with this same sign attached to them. What is more pitiful than what was seen a few days ago, a child in the parent's arms with a straw stuck up on it and one following with the same sign attached to it. Two nights ago a child was buried to its neck on a wagon load of manure. It was found and kept through the night, then sold for one cattie of bread. I do trust liberal help may be forthcoming."

A third report says:

"The people in the northern part of the Province of Anhui are face to face with one of the worst famines in their history. The rainfall this summer was the greatest of which there is any record, and the fall crops were a total failure over a region of approximately seven thousand square miles. It is estimated that two and a half millions of people are affected, and the death-roll of the coming months is bound to be very great unless adequate relief can be given.

"In order to acquaint myself with the actual conditions, I made, a few weeks ago, two trips into the famine district. The one took me from Hwaiyuan along the banks of the Ko River. This river marks the southern boundary of the affected region, the famine not extending, so far as I was able to learn, south of the river except in a few places where the land is very low. I found that the whole of the country lying to the north and east had been flooded during the summer, and that little or nothing had been harvested. The land just north of the river, which ordinarily even in times of flood, is high enough not to be seriously affected, was from one to three feet under water during the days

FORMERLY A SCHOOL BOY
By courtesy of the Christian Herald, New York

following the heavy summer rains, and the crops were everywhere drowned out. So desperate were the people already in September, as they saw starvation ahead, that some thousands of them, connected with the An Ching Bang, banded themselves together and marched through the country robbing every one who had any food stuffs laid by, or who was reported to have any money. Some of these bands were well armed, and for weeks not a night passed but had its story of robbery and murder to tell. The country people were terrified. Embankments were thrown up around all the villages in a remarkably short space of time, and the people from the neighborhood all moved into these fortified centers. But they were quite unable to protect themselves, and had it not been for the prompt action of the authorities availing themselves of the newly-built Tientsin-Pukow railroad to send troops into the country, the local situation might have become very serious. As it is, the soldiers have been able to keep the people, although driven to desperation by hunger, from gathering together in large bands, and the large number of executions in each of the yamens has put an end to a large proportion of the robberies. My trip extended only to

CHINA RELIEF COMMITTEE, SEATTLE COMMERCIAL CLUB

Mengchen, one hundred and fifty li northwest of Hwaiyuan, so that I did not get into the Koyanghsin and Pochow districts, but I was assured that the same conditions of things existed right on up to the borders of Honan.

"The second trip, made in company with Mr. Carter, a new arrival at Hwaiyuan, took us directly across the center of the famine district. The area affected includes the whole section of Anhui, which lies north and east of the Hwai and Ko rivers. It includes the districts of Hwaiyuan, Mangchen, Koyand, Hsuchow (called locally Nan Hsuchow, to distinguish it from Hsuchowfu in Kiangsu), Lingpi, Szechow and Wuho. Other districts are said to be affected also, but I have no personal information regarding them.

"Several small rivers flow from the northwest to the southeast through this section of the Province, and it was along their banks that the loss of life and property was the worst. The whole country is flat, the only hills being some thirty or more li north of Nan Hsuchow, so that when the heavy rains fell in the early summer the whole country was turned into a vast lake, with swift currents to mark the river courses. The rise of the water was very rapid, taking place in one night, and scores, if not hundreds of villages were swept away. Thousands are supposed to have been drowned. The railroad engineer at Kuchen reported that one of the bridges near Kuchen was quite choked up with the bodies of the drowned and the debris of the houses. He found himself a prisoner in the second story of the temple in which he was living, and it took him nearly a whole day before he could get a boatman to remove him to a place of safety.

"We met between two and three hundred refugees on the first day of our trip. While thousands had already left to seek support elsewhere, these had stayed behind to plant a little wheat, so that they would have something to return to in the spring, and had then left to try to keep body and soul together by begging, or by such scanty work as they hoped to be able to find, until the spring

wheat can be harvested. Our observation confirmed what they and others along the way told us, namely, that from one-third to one-half only of the amount of wheat planted each fall could this year be sown, owing to the abject poverty of the people. It will, therefore, take the people several years to get over the effects of this summer's floods, even if they manage to pull through alive till the spring. Most of those we met had a little food for their journey, and only a few of them stopped us to beg. They were self-respecting, hard-working farmers, off in search of work if they could get it; and if not, reduced to what is for them very much harder, to try to support themselves by begging. We met not a few whose faces were turned north. They had been away from home for a month or more, and finding it impossible to get work, or to support themselves by begging, were wandering wearily back to their home villages, preferring, as they expressed it, to die at home rather than amongst strangers."

Still another report sent to the Red Cross by the State Department is quoted in part:

"You have seen them coming into Nanking, a father pushing a barrow, a mother with a baby at her breast and one or two older children. They trudge through the mud and slush. They sleep under the shelter of a matting or two; and half starve or wholly do so on what the officials may give out, or what they may beg. Most of them leave behind the wreck of a home, in which, poor as it may be, they have made a fair living during good years. The death rate among them is very heavy, especially among the children, both from lack of nourishment and diseases which this causes.

"I went down to the main street. There at one spot, I saw the dead body of a man who had lain down there last night on his way through here and had died in the night (which was a very cold one) of either starvation or cold, or both. In a vacant shop just beside him were four families of refugees. I talked with one of them consisting of an old father, a younger woman and two or three children. They had been farmers in Nan Hsuchow. There was so little to eat at home and so little prospect of getting any that they had come away with their wheelbarrow and had got to twenty miles or so to the south of here. They found, however, that there was very little to be obtained below and so many in like condition to share what there was that they have turned back home again in despair, preferring to take their chance among the people among whom they were acquainted.

"I went north of the river where these northerners are mostly to be found. There I met a wheelbarrow party. There was a mother, a daughter about fifteen, two boys of eight and four, and a little baby on the barrow, the latter wailing from hunger. With them was a neighbor from the same village, a fellow traveler. The father was on the street trying to beg something. They came from a place twenty miles or so north. They have been farming a rented farm for twenty mow or so. This year it was entirely drowned out and nothing gathered. So they came away and got 100 li to the south of here. There, like so many more, they found that life could not be supported by begging and returned home as the lesser of two evils, but with no prospect of anything but starvation."

"One particularly pitiful case occurred here the other day. A poor man realized that his end was near, and begged for a mat to be buried in; then dragged himself toward the burying ground as far as he could and lay down to die with his face to the ground, hugging his mat.

"The refugees, especially the little children, suffer extremely this cold

SUPPLIES FOR CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF TO BE TRANSPORTED ON THE "BUFORD"

THE TRANSPORT "BUFORD" BEING LOADED WITH RELIEF SUPPLIES

weather. They are provided only with a couple of mats and their clothing is insufficient. The little crying tots stringing down the trail behind their mothers, with their little legs trembling as they walk, is enough to melt the heart of the most hardened."

"Father Bornaud said that he had received a lot of letters from Catholic missionaries in the famine district. In one town the people were already so poor that they were forced to eat dead animals. Many of them were obliged to sell their children. The letters showed that emigration to the south would afford no relief; those who survived would return as soon as they could; many would perish on the journey. No fresh harvest could be expected until May. In the meantime these starving people must be fed. Food and money must be sent to the affected districts as soon as possible."

Upon receipt from the State Department of the first reports of this serious famine, the Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable Huntington Wilson, Chairman of the Red Cross International Relief Board, recommended that assistance be given. An appropriation of $5,000 was made from the Red Cross Contingent Relief Fund and cabled to the American Minister at Peking. Later a second appropriation of $5,000 was made and cabled to be expended by the Relief Committee at Shanghai, which has the hearty endorsement of American Consul General Wilder, stationed in that city. The Contingent Fund of the Red Cross was dwindling too rapidly to permit of further drafts upon it. Something had to be retained to meet the first need of any other serious disaster in our own country or elsewhere.

The Seattle Commercial Club generously undertook to raise a cargo of food supplies to be forwarded by army transport. Congress authorized the Secretary of War to transport, under the supervision of the American Red Cross, all supplies donated by the people of the United States for the relief of the sufferers from famine in China, and for this purpose permitted the use of an Army transport.

On March 5th, this transport, the Buford, sailed from Seattle, carrying a cargo of flour, rice and other supplies secured by the energies of the Seattle Commercial Club. The Red Cross sent $8,000 towards the purchase of supplies, and the Washington Chapter, a carload of sacks of flour and rice and a large box of cotton stuffs and wadding for garments. *The Christian Herald* provided 10,000 sacks of flour and duplicated later gifts of this nature.

The Red Cross forwarded promptly to Shanghai a generous gift of $5,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and followed this by other remittances as fast as sufficient contributions were received, amounting to $33,000, up to date of this BULLETIN'S going to press, March 20th.

President Taft, on February 16th, issued the following appeal:

"As President of the American Red Cross, I appeal to the people of this country to aid the unfortunate multitudes who are dying of starvation because of the famine in China, either by money contributions, which should be sent to the local Red Cross treasurers or to the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or by assisting in raising a cargo of flour and other suitable supplies to be sent to these people. Congres has granted the use of an Army transport to the Red Cross for this purpose. The Seattle Commercial Club, of Seattle, Washington, is cooperating with the Red Cross and will act as receiving and forwarding agent for all supplies. I trust that our people will respond generously and that the transportation lines will aid in the delivery at Seattle."

SAILING OF THE "BUFORD"

As Presidents of the Red Cross State Boards, a number of Governors also issued appeals for contributions.

The following letter expressing the appreciation of the Chinese Government of the relief rendered by the American Red Cross, was received by the Secretary of State:

IMPERIAL CHINESE LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1911.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you, that I have received the following telegram from the Wai Wu Pu:

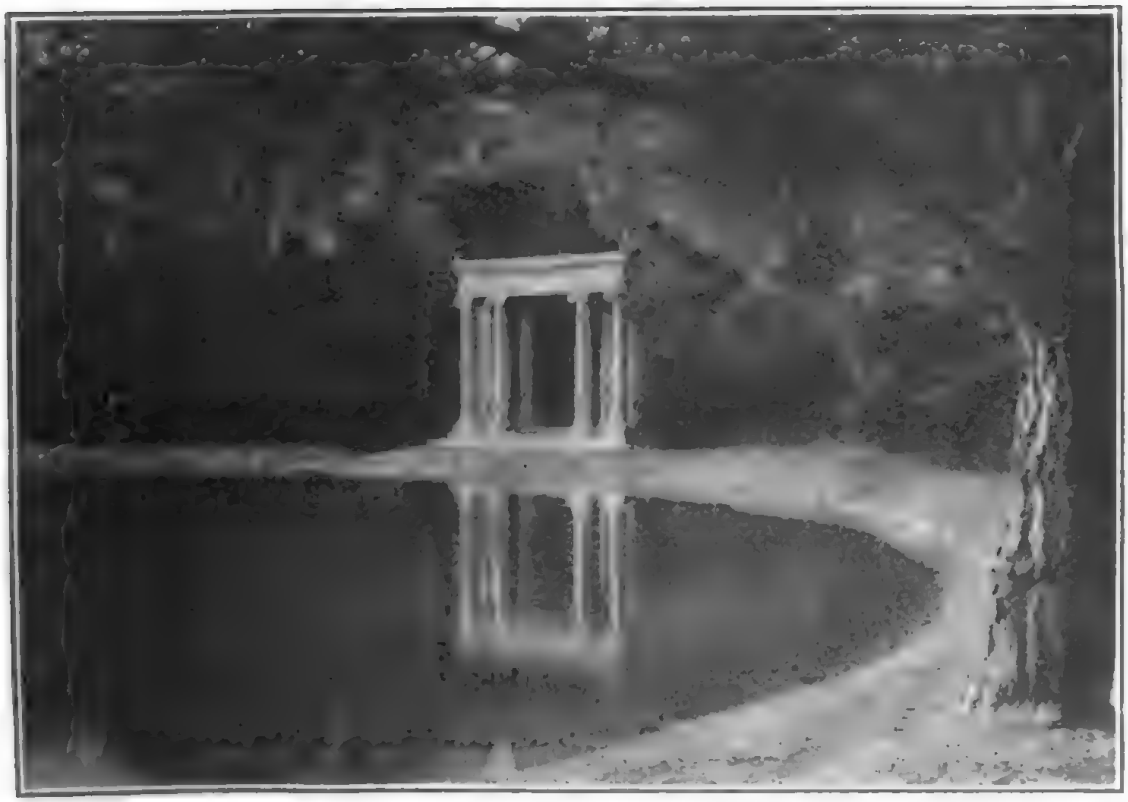
"The work of the American National Red Cross in bringing relief to the famine-stricken districts has been brought to the attention of the throne. You will please convey the thanks of the Imperial Government to that society."

I shall be greatly obliged if you will be so kind as to forward the above message from my Government to its proper destination.

Accept, etc., etc.

CHANG YIN TANG.

HONORABLE PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Secretary of State.



"PORTALS OF THE PAST"

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR AMERICAN RED CROSS

WHEN in those April days of 1906, gluttonous flames rolled across the hills of San Francisco, there remained erect and white upon a high summit a columned portico. Every other structure upon the hill and down its long slope had disappeared. One who from the north, looked between those white columns saw beneath and for miles beyond, a desert of ashes and blackened heaps of debris. In the center of the middle ground rose the majestic ruin of the City Hall. Viewing this scene of desolation through the columned frame of the portico someone called it the "most expensive picture ever produced." And since that picture had cost in its making near half a billion dollars, there was none to question the aptness of the description. Today that portico stands on the brink of a lakelet in Golden Gate Park, its classic beauty mirrored in the peaceful waters. Carved in the marble is its new title, "The Portal of the Past."

But if a moving picture camera had been set upon the hill behind the portico it would have been kept busy recording the changes which appeared in that desert of ashes. With affections clinging to the marble portico and all that it typified, San Francisco turned her face forward. And the result has been a modern miracle. He who goes to San Francisco to condole remains to wonder and admire. In the decade in which occurred the great fire, San Francisco's population increased by a greater percentage than that shown by many eastern cities which suffered no calamity whatever. And this in face of the fact that surrounding communities—Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, San Mateo—grew enormously from San Francisco's overflow following the disaster.

NORTH FROM CORNER OF MARKET AND O'FARRELL STREETS

The miracle however lies not in the growth of population, but in the physical rehabilitation. From the top of the hill of the portico, one looks in vain today for that desert of ashes. Instead the new and greater San Francisco rears her mighty head. One who looked from that hill in 1906, and looks again today, rubs his eyes and wonders whether he was dreaming then or is dreaming now. Five years have accomplished the normal work of fifty. And there is something fascinating in the fact that everything downtown is new. No old decrepit buildings wedged between modern structures; none patched up and tinkered over to give them a second lease on life; no moldy and decaying hotels; no shopworn or ancient goods in the stores. In construction, the last minute has been made to contribute its knowledge of materials, of safety, of sanitation, of convenience, of protection. Today an army of men is installing a high pressure water system which will make fire engines unnecessary in many miles of business streets. The pipes for this system in case of fire will carry water under a pressure of 350 pounds per square inch. From a hose attached to a hydrant at any point of this system, a stream of water may be thrown over the tallest of buildings. This pressure comes from a reservoir on the heights of Twin Peaks, the picturesque green hill which rises almost 1,000 feet in the western part of the city. This system of high pressure mains is ingeniously constructed with flexible joints which will yield without breaking in the event of an

SOUTH FROM CORNER OF KEARNEY AND POST STREETS

earthquake. But should the reservoir on Twin Peaks be cut off the mains will be filled by two gigantic and indestructible pumping stations which will draw their supply from the salt waters of the Bay. Insurance companies are so convinced of the effectiveness of this vast fire-fighting mechanism, in any contingency which may arise, that they have promised to reduce their rates enough eventually to offset the $5,000,000 which will be the cost of the completed system. The great improvements in construction methods and materials in the rebuilt city are another guarantee against a second disaster. San Francisco may be criticised for its failure to guard against the first accident but it doesn't intend to be subject to the same criticism again.

Of the four square miles destroyed by the fire certainly three have been rebuilt. The area not yet rebuilt consists of many widely scattered small sections. The result is that a visitor might remain in San Francisco many days without ever suspecting that it had been the scene of a gigantic disaster. The newspapers do not discuss the subject, the people as a rule do not talk of it. The truth is the eyes of the people are turned to the future. This looking forward may be said to be characteristic of the spirit of the people. No doubt it was as true before the fire as since. No time is wasted in futile regrets. Op-

NORTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET FROM GRANT

timism, hope, achievement—these are in the air and the visitor soon becomes inspired with the all pervading sense of virility and progress.

With a harbor renowned the world over for its spaciousness and safety and scenic beauty, old San Francisco had not made a sufficient provision of docking facilities for its expanding commerce. Faced with the necessity of rebuilding its business district and reconstructing its public utilities; of taking the extensive and costly precautions against future fires already described in this article, it might have been expected that the city would have decided to postpone the consideration of improving its harbor until later. But not so. Within the

year following the fire, engineers were sent east, and to Europe, to study the great harbors of the world. Plans have been prepared and the legal steps taken for an issue of bonds to the amount of $9,000,000, the proceeds of which will give San Francisco some of the most splendid docks in the world. There is need of larger and better railroad terminals. To this need the people are already turning their attention with the characteristic vigor which assures results.

Limits of space and knowledge forbid any attempt to give in detail even

SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET AT THIRD

the larger instances of individual enterprise which contribute to the vast total of San Francisco rebuilt. The illustrations accompanying this article can convey only glimpses of small sections of the new city. One may land from the boat and walk up Market street, the great, broad avenue which bisects the city, and for a distance of a mile and a half pass between solid walls of splendid business buildings without ever seeing a suggestion of the fire, save in the fact that all the buildings are new. As he goes, he may look up or down the intersecting streets, Montgomery, Kearney, Grant, Stockton, Powell, Sutter, Post, Geary, O'Farrell, Ellis and others, and as far as he can see, it is the same

NORTHEAST FROM CORNER OF MARKET AND KEARNEY STREETS

—solid lines of imposing, handsome, business buildings. The numerous new bank buildings are much finer than their predecessors; the new hotels more substantial and finer, the office buildings much better in construction and conveniences, the mercantile houses as a rule are in larger and more attractive quarters. A notable series of splendid new hospitals should be mentioned. Since the fire, the following spacious and beautiful hospitals have been completed or are now in process of erection: City and County, German, Children's, St. Mary's, Mary's Help, and St. Luke's. The principal clubs have built homes for themselves which far surpass those occupied prior to the fire. The homes of the Pacific Union, University and Bohemian Clubs are magnificent and this will be true of the Olympic, whose new quarters will soon be completed. In speaking of all this stupendous development of the last five years and its cost in money, one is not dealing in millions alone—but in hundreds of millions. What San Francisco has expended for her own rehabilitation in five years is almost as much as the United States is expending on the Panama Canal and consuming fifteen years in the doing of it.

And the mention of the Panama Canal brings us to the latest of San Francisco's herculean undertakings. The manner in which the city set about securing congressional sanction for the holding of the Panama-Pacific Exposition brought into strong emphasis the same characteristics of courage and boldness in conception and execution which have been displayed in the restoration of her fire swept slopes. With infinite care her public spirited leaders familiarized the entire population with the project and aroused an all pervading enthusiasm. Then when all was ready, a day was set for the beginning of a

A SQUARE MILE WHICH WAS ENTIRELY DESTROYED AND IS NOW ALMOST SOLIDLY REBUILT

whirlwind campaign for money subscriptions. Not a false note was struck. On the appointed day the accumulated and effervescent energy and enthusiasm were released with a rush and a roar. The force and momentum of the movement were irresistible and it rolled over the city like a tidal wave. In a single day this population of about half a million persons, gave nearly $7,500,000 to the exposition fund and a little later the entire sum was complete. This achievement in any city in the world of similar size would be astounding. In a city which four years previously had been destroyed by one of the greatest disasters of all history, it would have been wholly absurdly incredible had it not been the simple truth.

Did San Francisco then sit down and congratulate itself and rest content? It did not. It called an election and the men who had given $7,500,000, voted an issue of $5,000,000 exposition bonds by the municipality, the principal and interest of which these same men must pay in the form of taxes. Then San Francisco moved on the State legislature and that body voted an issue of $5,000,000 State bonds for the exposition. With a grand total of $17,500,000 as an evidence of its good faith, the city then descended on Congress. It asked nothing but recognition. Congress found it extremely difficult to realize that it was not asked for money. Such a thing was without precedent. There must be a "joker" concealed in the project. But there was no "joker" and there was no standing against the momentum of the San Francisco movement.

The San Francisco delegation returned home from Washington like conquering heroes of old. The Mayor declared a holiday. A magnificent parade filled miles of Market street, and poured into Union Square, where speeches and music and cannon and other forms of felicitation were indulged in while

the wonderful, warm February sunshine, gleamed on the flowers and foliage of the parks and the flags fluttering from a hundred thousand windows.

It is truly a gigantic task which San Francisco has assumed in staking her honor on her pledge to build and conduct the greatest of all expositions. But her achievements of the past five years are a guarantee of success. No one who saw the blackened and prostrate city in 1906 and sees her today will ever doubt that the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be brought to a splendid and perfect consummation.

JEWISH RELIEF IN TRIPOLI

THE Red Cross having received from New York a letter of inquiry from Mr. Arbib, as to whether or not it could render some assistance to the Jewish community in Tripoli, which was suffering from an epidemic of cholera, as well as from the failure of crops, requested information through the State Department.

Mr. John Q. Wood, the American Consul at Tripoli, was instructed by the State Department to investigate the matter, and forwarded the following report:

"During the epidemic, which lasted a little over two months, there was tremendous suffering among the Jews, as the Government was not prepared to deal with an epidemic, and the Jewish community was not in position financially to be of much assistance because of the failure of the crops during the last three years.

"There are 13,000 Jews in Tripoli, one-third of the entire population, and they are crowded together for the most part in a quarter of the city called the Hara. The houses occupied by them are mostly of one story; and in my inspection tour, I found many of the sick lying on the damp, cold, cement floors, with only a thin matting under them, and some with no covering to keep out the cold. The sun seldom shines into the rooms where the poorest classes live and it seemed to me that the Jews of this city strikingly illustrated the theory of the 'survival of the fittest.'

"There is no doubt but that there is urgent need of food and clothing for these people. This winter has been the coldest for several years; a large number are without work; the widows and orphans have become an extra weight on this community and the Jews always look out for their own, even if they give but little; besides the Jewish quarter needs a thorough disinfection, so as to prevent a return of the cholera in the spring; therefore it would seem that the Jewish community should be helped to bear its burden.

"During the epidemic, the Government contributed $30 per day, and the community spent $150 each day for food and clothing, as the Government burned all the latter found in an infected house. At the present time, the Jewish community is giving away $20 per day to the cholera sufferers in addition to $120 per week to the poor families, who constitute a continual burden upon the Jews. The $6,000 contributed by friends has been spent and money is being borrowed to finance the urgent needs of the cholera sufferers."

STREET SCENE IN TRIPOLI

THE CITY OF TRIPOLI AND HARBOR

The Department sent also to the Red Cross a translation of the appeal of the Jewish community of Tripoli:

"The Government officially declared on the first of October, 1910, that cholera prevailed in Tripoli.

"The Jewish quarter of the Hara has been the only one cruelly stricken. The number of cases up to the 10th of December, according to our reports, amounted to 1,248, of which 348 resulted in death. The number of Jewish people affected by the epidemic, either by being stricken with the disease, or by being isolated in quarantine upon the orders of the Sanitary Commission, totaled 3,690.

"There have been left in utter misery, 198 widows and 552 orphans, whose needs are most urgent; nor does this take into account the hundreds deprived of the necessities of life, in some cases entire families, all to be cared for by this Committee. We must add the sad circumstance that there are many persons without a roof, because their houses are uninhabitable, and need repairs ordered by the Sanitary Commission, which neither the landlords nor the tenants can afford to make.

"Through the donations of many persons in Tripolitania and abroad, it has been possible to relieve in part the misfortunes of this people; but although the epidemic has actually disappeared, there are many cases of misery to care for, and families to feed, clothe and lodge.

"This Committee appeals to the pity of our co-religionists of the whole world, and also the kindness of charitable persons to come to the aid of so many unhappy people, who find themselves in the most deporable condition by this calamity."

Promptly upon receipt of this information, the American Red Cross cabled, through the State Department, $1,000 to the American Consul, to be applied to this relief work, with instructions to report as to its expenditure to the State Department, for transmission to the Red Cross.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE

ANOTHER serious calamity descended upon unfortunate China. A fatal form of plague known as "pneumonic plague" first broke out in Manchuria. This differs from bubonic plague, which attacks the glands, while the pneumonic plague affects the lungs. But one recovery among the thousands of cases is reported. This plague spread southward from Harbin to Mukden, and then crossing the China Sea, entered the Province of Shantung by the port of Chefoo. Reports were received telling of whole villages being so devastated by its ravages that not one inhabitant was left alive. It was impossible in the frozen ground to bury its thousands of victims, and in spite of Chinese prejudice cremation had to be resorted to for the sake of the living.

The Chinese Government appealed to other nations to send to its aid experts to form an international commission for the study and extermination of this plague. The State Department turned to the American Red Cross for assistance in this important matter. Immediately the officers of the Red Cross took up the question of securing the best available man with Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, and Honorable Dean Worcester of the Philippine Commission, who was at the time in Washington. Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, kindly placed officers of his service at the disposition of the Red Cross for this duty. It was finally decided to send Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the laboratory of the Bureau of Science in Manila, and his assistant, Dr. Oscar Teague. This selection met with the heartiest approval of those consulted. Dr. Welch wrote:

"I am very glad to see that Dr. Strong has been selected as our representative to aid in the study and extermination of the plague in China. Dr. Strong is admirably qualified for this work. No better choice could have been made."

Dr. Flexner in his letter said:

"I was very much gratified when I saw that Dr. Strong and Dr. Teague had been appointed by your Committee to investigate the plague conditions in Manchuria. I am confident that you have made a most excellent selection, and I wish to congratulate the Red Cross on having secured such efficient and experienced investigators."

The Red Cross appropriated $3,000 for Dr. Strong's and Dr. Teague's traveling expenses and preliminary work before the International Commission meets, when the Chinese Government will assume their further expenses.

The following cablegram was received by the Secretary of State under date of March 4th:

"PEKIN, March 4, 1911.

"SECRETARY OF STATE,
"Washington, D. C.

"Laboratory established at plague hospital, Mukden. Patients being treated. Have ordered additional apparatus.

"(Signed) CALHOUN."

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

AS an incentive to sustained interest in First Aid an advanced examination in this subject for those who have passed the elementary examination to be held at least one year thereafter has been arranged. As is the case at present certificates will be awarded for successful candidates at the elementary examination. A medal is now in course of preparation for advanced classes. This will be made of bronze and will be of simple and appropriate design. Success in subsequent examinations will be rewarded by bars to be attached to this medal. Candidates for the medal and bars will be required to demonstrate that they possess practical knowledge enabling them to treat any injury which they will be liable to encounter.

Another plan for increasing interest in First Aid has lately been put in operation. Prizes of $50, for first; $25, for second; $15, for third and $10 for fourth are offered by the Red Cross for the best First Aid assistance given during the calendar year by a member of any class organized under Red Cross auspices. Any contestant for these prizes must, in order to qualify, send a sworn statement supported by the sworn statement of the physician who first treated the injured man to the First Aid Department of the Red Cross. A jury will be appointed later in the year to determine upon the winners. From information already received it is believed that not only will interest be stimulated by the prizes in question but that the statement submitted by contestants will serve to show in some measure how much good the Red Cross is accomplishing by First Aid instruction.

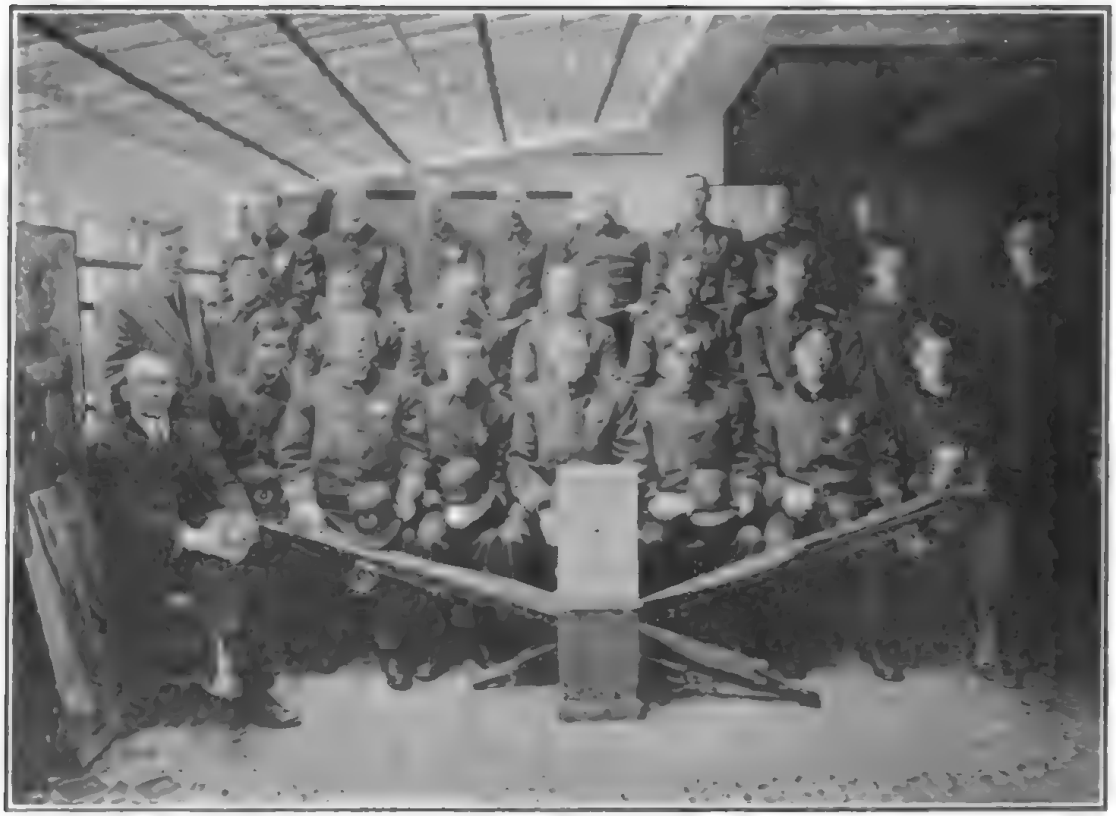
Dr. J. N. Force of Berkeley, California, has been one of the most active and successful organizers of First Aid instruction under Red Cross auspices. It is a pleasure to be able to record how much he has accomplished in this direction. Through his efforts a course in First Aid has been made compulsory for the police of Berkeley. Later an extension of the work for school teachers is contemplated. With the cooperation of Professor Reinhardt of the Department of Hygiene, University of California, a course known as Hygiene. 110 was inaugurated in the University. This course counts two units. More than 600 students signified their desire to take the course but as no such interest had been expected and facilities were not available for so large a number it was decided to confine the course to seniors and juniors. This left 240 who are now being taught in eight sections. The police classes will be examined almost immediately, the University classes in May and the school teachers not until next year.

A successful course in First Aid instruction has lately been held at the University of Wisconsin. At the conclusion of this course an examination was given, 60 students passing the examination and being given certificates of efficiency.

Dr. H. W. Gentles who is well known in connection with First Aid instruction on account of his eminent success in teaching the guard and others at the World's Fair in Chicago has lately interested himself in First Aid work in that city under Red Cross auspices.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

A plan of cooperation between the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross put into effect some months ago is proving even more a success as time goes on. Not



POLICE FIRST AID CLASS, BERKELEY, CAL. DR. J. N. FORCE, INSTRUCTOR

FIRST AID CLASS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

only have a number of the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. given the field representatives of the Red Cross valuable assistance in arranging tours, and the like, but they have done a great deal to promote continued interest in First Aid instruction by organizing classes in their districts. Mr. Dilts in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, has over a thousand men now under instruction. Numerous inquiries are being received by the First Aid Department from Y. M. C. A. in all parts of the country and the Y. M. C. A. is very generally using the books, charts and outfits of the Red Cross. It is expected that in the near future a number of Y. M. C. A. classes in First Aid will be ready to take the advanced examination in First Aid. Circulars describing this examination have already been sent out by the Y. M. C. A. and a combined medal for the associations has been prepared.

While the Gymnasium First Aid Box of the Red Cross will not be confined solely to Y. M. C. A. use it is expected that it will find its greatest field of usefulness therein. The Red Cross is much indebted to the Y. M. C. A. for valuable suggestions in getting up this box.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

As previously announced in these pages an agreement similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. in respect to First Aid instruction has been entered into by the Red Cross with the Y. W. C. A. This is also proving eminently satisfacory and Y. W. C. A. in many parts of the country are already actively engaged in First Aid instruction.

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts of America has accepted the American Red Cross as its representative in First Aid work. At a recent meeting of the Boy Scouts in this city a member of the Red Cross was in attendance and a chapter for the new Boy Scout Manual on the prevention of accidents and the First Aid treatment of injuries has been prepared by the Red Cross. It is hoped that the Boy Scouts will see its way clear to adopting, as a part of the equipment of each Scout, the Red Cross First Aid Outfit. There can be no question but that if each Scout were so equipped he would be much better prepared to fulfill his purpose of assisting others and it is not thought that the very small expenses involved would be prohibitive. The popularity of the general use of a First Aid outfit of the character described is shown by the numerous inquiries from Boy Scouts in all parts of the country. Hardly a day passes without one or more letters on this subject being received by the Red Cross First Aid Department.

MINE RESCUE CARS

Both Dr. M. I. Shields and Dr. M. Whitfield Glasgow of the Red Cross have visited Mine Rescue Cars during the quarter and have given First Aid instruction thereon. Dr Shields reports he arrived in Denver on January 9th for duty on Mine Rescue Car No. 2. That same afternoon an interesting meeting was held in Golden at the School of Mines with an audience of 300. On January 10th Dr. Shields visited the Model Hospital of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado, and arranged with Dr. R. W. Corwin, Chief Surgeon of the Company, who is well known for the wonderful work he has done for the C. F. & I., for a meeting in the hospital on January 17. On January 11 four coal companies were represented in a meeting at Sopris, Colorado. The next day the Victor American employees with the Chief Surgeon, Dr. Espry present, were assembled at Bowen, Colorado. On January

AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS AT INSPECTION, MONTEREY COUNTY CAMP, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS BREAKING CAMP, PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA

STANLEY MENTZER, CHIEF OF "WOLF PATROL" (AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS, SAN FRANCISCO), AND HIS PATROL AT THEIR FIRST LESSON IN THE "SKULL-CAP BANDAGE" FOR WOUNDS OF THE HEAD. INSTRUCTED BY DR. JULIAN L. WALLER.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY, GARFIELD, UTAH

13 at Cokedale, Colorado, an audience of 350 greeted Dr. Roberts, in charge of Mine Rescue Car No. 2, and Dr. Shields. Very successful meetings were also held at Starkville, Colorado, and at Maitland, Colorado.

On January 17 two meetings were held at the hospital in Pueblo. At the former the audience consisted of doctors, nurses and school teachers and at the latter of the higher officials of the C. F. & I. Coal and Steel Workers. Dr. Shields characterizes them both as splendid meetings.

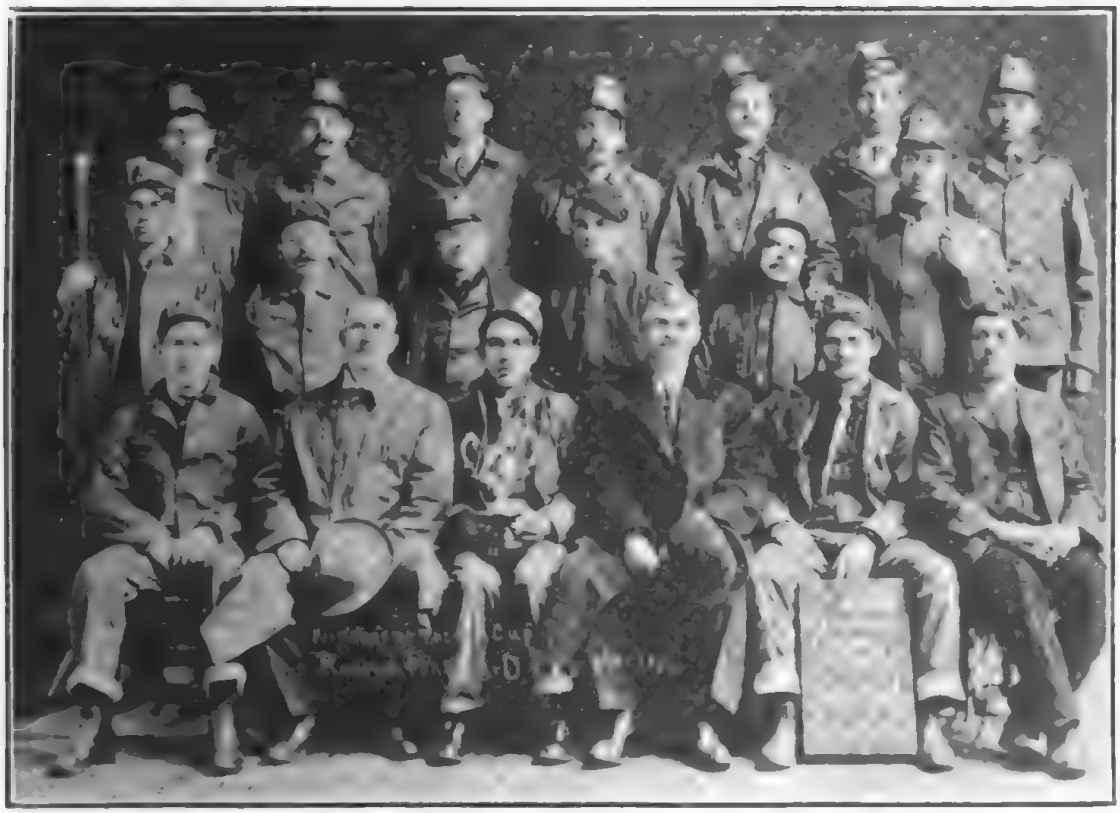
On January 22 Dr. Shields reported to Car No. 4 at Rock Springs, Wyoming. On the 24th a meeting was held at Almy, Wyo. Demonstrations of First Aid and mine rescue work were given to railway men on January 25 on the car at Evanston, Wyo. On January 26 a demonstration of mine rescue helmets and First Aid methods was given to the students of the Utah School of Mines at Salt Lake City. On the same evening Mr. S. S. Smith, in charge of Mine Rescue Car No. 4, and Dr. Shields gave an illustrated lecture at the Y. M. C. A. in Salt Lake City. Mr. J. W. Pettit, State Mine Inspector, did a great deal to promote the success of the car's visit to Denven. On January 27 at Garfield, Utah, a meeting with an attendance of about 250 was held in a Mormon church.

On January 30 Dr. Shields joined Mr. Wolfin, in charge of Car No. 5, at Billings, Montana. A meeting of a mixed audience of men, women and children was held at the Y. M. C. A. on the same date. Eighty miners attended a meeting at Red Lodge, Montana, on January 31. On February 2 a lecture and demonstrations were given to the students of the School of Mines at Butte, Montana. The same evening at a meeting in the Auditorium an audience of between twelve and fifteen hundred people was in attendance. Mr. John Gilley, General Superintendent of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and his assistants should be given the credit for this splendid meeting. A reception was held in the Murray Hospital after the meeting and on February 4 the car was crowded all day with mine surgeons and mining engineers who showed much interest in the work. Dr. Shields estimates that 800 persons visited the car during the three days in Butte.

An engagement on February 5 at Roslyn, Washington, could not be met on account of a mine fire at Alger, Wyoming, which took the car to that point. On February 6 Dr. Shields gave an illustrated lecture and demonstrations at Roslyn with the assistance of I. B. Anderson, Foreman of Car No. 5, who was sent down from the Seattle Station by Mr. Wilson, and State Mine Inspector D. C. Botting. Another splendid audience was assembled due largely to Mr. Menzies, Superintendent, who brought the miners down from Cle Elum on a special train. On February 7 Mr. Menzies had arranged for a First Aid contest between the Roslyn and Cle Elum Coal First Aid Corps. Dr. Edward Stimson was manager; Mr. J. B. Anderson, Mr. Warriner, Mine Inspector for the N. I. Co., Mr. Botting and Dr. Shields acted as judges. The Roslyn team won with a percentage of 96.50; Cle Elum was marked 96.00. Dr. Shields reports that in the six years that he has been managing contests he has never seen a better one than this. The attendance was about 500.

Dr. Glasgow reported at Mine Rescue Car No. 6, in the Birmingham, Alabama, district on March 1. At the time of going to press no report had been received of his work on that car.

Continued association of the Red Cross and the Mining Bureau on the Mine Rescue Cars in teaching mine rescue work and First Aid confirms the opinion previously formed of the value of this arrangement. Miners should receive both classes of instruction without any question and the plan adopted enables them to do this in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. During the quarter Surgeons Emergency Chests for use by physicians called in in case of disaster have been furnished to all the Mine Rescue Cars by the Red Cross.



WINNERS OF THE CUP AT THE FIRST AID CONTEST, ROSLYN, WASH., FEBRUARY 7, 1911, NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT CO.

CLE ELUM TEAM AT WORK, ROSLYN, WASH.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR

Early in January Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A., in charge of the First Aid Department, visited Chicago where he succeeded in making an extremely satisfactory arrangement with Mr. H. U. Mudge, President, Rock Island Lines, and Dr. S. C. Plummer, Chief Surgeon of the same railway system, for a three months' trip of the Red Cross First Aid Car over this line. Eminent success has been attained which may be largely ascribed to the assistance of Mr. Mudge and Dr. Plummer who have made every effort to give ample advance notice of the arrival of the car and to interest the local representatives of the railway company.

On January 5 a meeting was held at the 47th Street shops in Chicago at which about 30 shopmen were present who manifested great interest in First Aid work. Dr. Plummer, Dr. Gentles, Major Lynch, Dr. Shields and Dr. Glasgow all participated in this meeting. Dr. Gentles will be in charge of a First Aid Corps which was subsequently organized at these shops.

Dr. Glasgow who is in direct charge of the Red Cross First Aid Car for some time after the date of this meeting has submitted as interesting report of the operations of that car from which the following data are taken:

The general plan adopted was to spend three days at each point selected by the railway officials and within that period to give as many First Aid demonstrations as possible. It was not believed of course that men could be thoroughly instructed in First Aid in so short a time but as experience has proved they could learn something of the subject, become interested, and First Aid Corps could be stimulated and organized under local physicians.

From January 6 to 9 the car was at the Blue Island shops, Blue Island, Ill. Three meetings were held and a First Aid Corps has since been organized at that point under the direction of Drs. J. R. and J. S. Kauffman. January 10 to 12 was spent at the Silvis shops. Four meetings were held here. The work will be continued by Dr. Arp, Local Surgeon, assisted by Dr. Hansen. On the afternoon of January 12 a meeting was held in the car at Moline, Ill. About 50 men were present representing the following: Shops and factories—Deering Company; Moline Wagon Company; Deer & Mansbury Company; American Steel Mills; Williams, White & Company; Moline Power Company, and the senior class of nurses in the Moline Hospital. Parenthetically it may be proper to state here that every opportunity has been taken by Dr. Glasgow during the trip of the car on the Rock Island to interest all organizations at points en route, though this has never been allowed to interfere with the work on the railroad itself which, in accordance with our agreement has always been given precedence. The good meeting at Moline was secured through the efforts of Dr. A. H. Arp, Local Surgeon, who has offered his services to aid in carrying on First Aid work.

The Rock Island has no shops at Rock Island, Illinois, but on January 13 through the efforts of Dr. Arp and Dr. Joseph De Silva a meeting was arranged for the following plants: Rock Island Power Company; Rock Island Wood Works; Rock Island Standard Table Oil Cloth Company; Rock Island Sash & Door Works and twelve nurses from St. Anthony's Hospital. A good attendance was secured and Dr. De Silva will carry on the work. A meeting attended by foremen was held in Davenport, Iowa, on January 14. Dr. George Middleton, the Local Surgeon, is expected to carry on the First Aid instruction. Meetings for shopmen, and for local officials and foremen were held at Valley Junction, Iowa, from January 17 to 19. Dr. Scheurer, Local Surgeon, was present and will organize a First Aid Corps here. A First Aid box was placed in the machine shop by Mr. Ricker, Foreman. Notwithstanding the

assistance of Dr. Jennings, Local Surgeon, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and other railway officials not much interest was secured at that place.

At Omaha, Nebraska, from January 21 to 22 a great deal was done outside of the railroad. Large numbers of people visited the car and continuous demonstrations were given. January 23 to 24 at Fairbury, Nebraska, three meetings were held in the car with good attendance. A corps of 15 men was organized before the car left with Dr. Pritchett as Medical Director. Goodland, Kansas, January 25 to 27, also showed great interest. Three large meetings in the car and one public meeting were held. Dr. F. H. Smith will organize a First Aid Corps. Limon, Colorado, was visited on January 28. This place was not on the itinerary but Mr. Patt, Superintendent of the Colorado Division, suggested going there as he thought a good many men could be interested. Two large meetings were held. Dr. Kennedy, Local Surgeon, volunteered his services as an instructor if the men desired to take up First Aid. Colorado Springs from January 29 to February 1 did not prove to be much interested in First Aid though Dr. Christopher, the Local Surgeon, visited the car. The Rock Island has no shops in Denver but through Mr. G. W. Martin, General Agent, and Dr. Bane joint meetings of trainmen from the U. P., C. & S., D. & R. G., C. R. I. & P. and Burlington were arranged.

A short side trip was taken from Denver over the Moffit Lines. The car left Denver on February 6, Dr. Matt R. Root, Chief Surgeon, and Mr. G. H. Barnes, Trainmaster, accompanying Dr. Glasgow. A good meeting was held at Frazier and another at Sulphur Springs on the same day. February 7 a great deal of interest was manifested at Oak Creek. A dinner and reception were given by the Rock Creek Medical Society on the same evening and after the reception all the doctors in attendance, nine in number, visited the car. On February 10 another good meeting was held at Utah Junction, a suburb of Denver, and in the evening another meeting was held in the Gas & Electric Building for the Denver Association of Stationary Engineers and Gas Men. Mr. V. R. Hughes presided at this meeting. Dr. Glasgow records his great appreciation of the assistance of Dr. Root and Mr. Barnes to whom he states the success of his work on the Moffit Lines was almost entirely due.

While letters indicate that even more success has been attained by the Red Cross car on its trip East from Denver no detailed report has been received of its operations at the time of going to press.

RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

BY MISS JANE A. DELANO

Chairman, National Committee

ALL Red Cross Nurses will be interested in the mobilization of 20,000 United States troops on the Mexican frontier, and over 2,000 marines in the Gulf of Mexico, for never before in the history of the country has such a large body of soldiers been brought together in time of peace.

While there is no reason to think that conditions will arise making a call for nurses necessary, still one cannot help looking back with a spirit of thankfulness over the work of organization which has been accomplished during the past year. Should a sudden need for nurses arise there stand ready to cooperate with the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service 141 nurses on 24 State Red Cross Committees and 233 more on Local Committees. These Committees, with nearly 1,300 enrolled nurses, are a guarantee to the Nation that neither the stress of calamity nor the turmoil of war will ever again find us wholly unprepared.

This work of organizing the Nursing Service of the Red Cross was entrusted to the Associated Alumnae in the full belief that the high standards of this organization would ensure the selection of the best available nursing service, either for relief work or as a reserve for the army.

The National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service has in contemplation a plan for providing instructive lectures to be given by Medical Officers of the Army to assemblages of nurses in different parts of the country. Two of these have already been given by Colonel L. M. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Lakes; one in Illinois, the other in Wisconsin, at the meeting of their respective State Associations. Of the Wisconsin meeting we have the following account from Mrs. Frederick Tice, a member of the National Committee, who was present:

"Wisconsin had a perfectly fine State meeting, and a full house. Colonel Maus came in his uniform as a special compliment to the nurses, and gave a very good address on the *war* side of the subject. He spoke of the type of nurse needed for duty in time of war, and emphasized the importance of her absolute integrity and dignity of character. He laid stress upon army discipline, which they must make up their minds to regard, and discouraged any nurse from enrolling who is not absolutely well and strong. He described a battlefield with its various hospitals, and showed just where the work of the nurses would begin."

It is hoped that arrangements may soon be made for similar lectures in other sections of the country.

For the information of nurses who are considering enrollment, the following summary of qualifications has been prepared:

Training

At least a two years' course given in an acceptable hospital.

Registration

Graduates of schools not meeting the requirements of State Boards of Registration will not be considered eligible for enrollment. In States where

registration is a requirement of law it is most desirable that applicants be registered nurses.

Endorsements

Applicants must have the official endorsement of the Training School from which they graduated, or of some nursing organization which is a member of or affiliated with the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States.

Citizenship

Nurses enrolling need not be native born citizens, but if called upon for service in time of war, they would be required to take the oath of allegiance, as required by Army Regulations.

Age limit

Nurses under twenty-five years of age will not be enrolled.

Physical Examination

Nurses will not be required to take a physical examination before enrollment, but may be required to do so before being assigned to active duty.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Fees

No fee is required for nurses enrolling.

Uniform and Badge

When called upon for active service nurses will be required to wear the prescribed uniform. At time of enrollment each nurse will receive a numbered Red Cross badge, record of which is kept in Washington, D. C. This badge remains at all times the property of the Red Cross and its use is protected by law. When in uniform it should be worn on the left side of the collar.

Assignment to Duty

Except in the event of war, nurses will not be required to respond to a call for service when such a response would seriously interfere with duties already assumed.

Compensation

Nurses called on for active service under the Red Cross will receive the pay provided by law for the Army Nurse Corps, $50.00 a month in the United States, and $60.00 elsewhere, with proper maintenance, traveling expenses and laundry allowance.

Red Cross Bulletin

This magazine, published quarterly by the American Red Cross, will be sent free of charge to all enrolled nurses who request it.

Application Blanks

Blank forms for application will be furnished upon request by the Secretary of the nearest Local Committee.

The folowing is a list of Local Committees already appointed, with their respective Chairmen:

California

Oakland—Mrs. C. A. L. Brown, 806 Thirteenth Street.
Los Angeles } Miss Alma E. Wrigley, 104 South Los Robles Avenue,
Pasadena } Pasadena.
San Diego—Mrs. C. R. Johnson, 2030 Second Street.
San Francisco—Mrs. A. A. O'Neill, 4502 California Street.
Santa Barbara—Miss Marie H. Montelius, 1615 De LaVine Street.

District of Columbia

Washington—Miss Anna J. Greenless, R. N., 1723 G Street.

Georgia

Atlanta—Miss J. M. Crandlish, R. N., Elkin-Goldsmith Sanitarium.
Augusta—Miss Mary A. Moran, R. N., Augusta City Hospital.

Illinois

Bloomington—Miss Emma Bluhm, 105 North Clinton Street.
Champaign—Miss Frances North, Julia F. Burnham Hospital.
Chicago—Miss E. V. Robinson, 509 Honore Street.
Danville—Miss Maud Northwood, R. N., Lakeview Hospital.
Dixon—Miss Ada M. Decker, R. N., Dixon Public Hospital.
Elgin—Miss C. Irene Obery, R. N., Sherman Hospital.
Peoria—Miss Brean, Proctor Hospital.
Quincy—Miss Emma F. Ryniker, Woodland Home, 2707 Main Street.
Rockford—Mrs. McWhorter, City Hospital.
Springfield—Miss Katharine Mathews, R. N., 530 South Second Street.

Indiana

Indianapolis—Miss Elizabeth Johnson, R. N., 21 The Millikan.
Richmond—Miss Emma E. Kemper, R. N., 404 South Fourth Street.

Iowa

Des Moines—Miss Estella Campbell, R. N., 1003 Fleming Building.
First District of Iowa—Miss Esther Maxwell, Washington, Iowa.
Crinnell—Miss Annie J. Sanders, Crinnell, Iowa.
Iowa City—Miss Anna C. Goodale, R. N., Homeopathic Hospital.
Maquoketa—Miss Anna J. Wendel, Maquoketa.
Seventh District of Iowa—Miss Rose Konop, 1710 Twelfth Street, Des Moines.
Sioux City—Miss Helen Peterson, R. N., 1116 Court Street.
Waterloo—Mrs. Ida C. Neff, Waterloo, Iowa.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Miss Emma L. Wall, 3513 Prytania Street.

Maryland

Baltimore—Miss Mary C. Packard, Robert Garrett Hospital.

Massachusetts

Boston—Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, Boston City Hospital.
Pittsfield—Miss Anna C. Clement, House of Mercy Hospital.

Michigan

Detroit—Mrs. L. E. Gretter, R. N., 924 Brush Street.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Miss Edith P. Rommel, R. N., 1503 Third Avenue.

Missouri

St. Louis—Miss Louise C. Dierson, 5429 Von Verson Avenue.
St. Joseph—Miss Sallie Bryant, R. N., 2708 Monterey Street.

Nebraska

Omaha—Miss N. L. Dorsey, R. N., 2305 South Thirty-second Street.

New Jersey

Jersey City—Miss Helen Demarest, 28 Madison Avenue.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Miss Constance E. Pfohl.

New York

Brooklyn—Miss Elizabeth Dewey, R. N., 66 Montague Street.
Buffalo—Miss Margaret Bruce, 18 Ashland Avenue.
Manhattan and Bronx—Mrs. E. C. H. Schenck, 114 East Seventy-first Street.
Rochester—Miss Katharine De Witt, R. N., 247 Brunswick Street.

Oregon

Portland—Miss Jennie V. Doyle. 675 Glisan Street, Portland.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Miss Mary H. Greenwood, Jewish Hospital, Avondale.
Cleveland—Miss M. L. Johnson, 501 St. Clair Avenue.
Dayton—Miss Florence A. Bishop, Miami Valley Hospital.
Toledo—Miss Katherine Mapes, Toledo Hospital, 1711 Cherry Street.
Tri-County Committee—Miss Mary E. Gladwin, 268 East Voris Street, Akron, Ohio.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Miss Margaret Dunlop, Pennsylvania Hospital.

Tennessee

Memphis—Mrs. Lena A. Warner, 112 North Belvedere Boulevard.
Nashville—Miss M. G. Nisbet, 1016 McCavock Street.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Miss Charlotte E. Dancey, Latter-Day Saints Hospital Training School.

Virginia

Richmond—Miss Florence Black, 201 East Cary Street.

West Virginia

Charleston—Mrs. George Lounsbery, R. N., 1110 Lee Street.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee—Miss Stella S. Mathews, 113 Farwell Avenue.

THE RED CROSS IN CIVIL WARS

ARTICLE 24 of the Geneva Convention of 1906 declares that the provisions of the said Convention are obligatory only upon the contracting powers in case of war between two or more of them, and are not binding if only one of the powers is a party to the treaty; in other words, the Convention can not become operative as respects the sick and wounded in war unless two or more signatory powers are parties to the conflict.

But what as to the application of the principles that must govern Red Cross activities in a case of civil disturbance within a State or its dependencies? Supposing on the one hand that the State where some are in revolt is not a party to the Treaty?

The precedents for the intervention of the Red Cross of neutral States in civil wars are several, notably the activity of the Dutch Red Cross with the Boer forces in South Africa, the American Red Cross with the Cubans in their last revolt against Spain, the recent instance of aid given to Nicaraguan wounded prisoners, and to the families of the victims of Turkish atrocities in Armenia.

The existence at this moment of an attempt to overthrow the Government of Mexico, and the apparent existence of much suffering by the sick and wounded emphasizes the pertinency of the question stated.

In all the cases cited except Nicaragua, the States within whose territory the strife existed were parties to the Red Cross Convention, but unquestionably the States in question, whether or not signatories to the Convention, properly could if they saw fit, and certainly should in the cause of humanity, apply the principles of the Convention to the sick and wounded, not only of their own armies, but so far as possible, to those of the insurgent forces.

But in most civil conflicts, and especially in the earlier stages of them, the power whose acts are impeached and whose authority is disputed, is inclined to make light of the disturbance and to treat the rebels or revolutionists without mercy—rebels whose lives are forfeit. At the beginning of the Civil War in the United States, the Federal Government, early in the conflict announced and proceeded on the theory that the officers and sailors of the Confederacy were pirates, but it very soon became manifest that those in revolt would exact and were able to enforce reprisals, man for man. The position taken by the Federal Government that by rebellion the lives of the Confederates were forfeit, was abandoned; before the conflict had lasted six months, the belligerants had arranged cartels and were exchanging prisoners under flags of truce, and very soon thereafter were reciprocally recognizing the neutrality of surgeons and chaplains and mutually respecting hospital flags. But notwithstanding the Federal recognition of belligerency of the revolted States in effect, if not in express terms, the delegate of the United States to the first International Convention at Geneva, in 1864, was instructed by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, that if representatives accredited by the States in revolt should be received there the delegate from the United States would at once withdraw.

These facts suggest the further enquiry, which is certainly pertinent—supposing that the United States had been in 1861 a party to a rteaty in terms the same as the actual Convention of 1864, should the supposed American Red Cross—having adequate means—have tendered its services to the Confederate sick and wounded, would they have been permitted by the Union authorities to cross the lines? It would seem that the response could only be in affirmative.

if, the watchwords of the Red Cross—"Neutrality," "Humanity"—were to inspire the answer.

In the supposititious case should the Union authorities properly have refused permission for Canadian Red Cross aid to have crossed into the Confederacy for pursuit of its humane object? Mr. Seward could not permit his own appointee to take part in the deliberations for forming a Red Cross in 1864 if a Confederate delegate had a seat in the body. It would seem that he would quite likely have denied permission to a Canadian Relief Society to have traversed the territory of the United States, but that was nearly a half century ago.

Among barbarous peoples at war no prisoners are taken, and the wounded are dispatched. If such barbarities are practiced by one party to the struggle, they are almost certainly duplicated by the other in reprisal. If the hostilities in Mexico are conducted in this barbarous manner, which is inconceivable, then there is no place with their armies for Red Cross helpers of a neutral State.

If a condition of belligerency should be conceded to the Mexican insurgents and their supreme authorities should make public announcement to the world that the principles of the Geneva Convention and of the laws of war in general would be strictly applied in their treatment of the sick, wounded and prisoners, and the same authorities should ask for Red Cross help of neutrals, then there would seem to be no good reason why, with the approval of the government of the State whose Red Cross offered aid, the supreme authorities of the other belligerent being notified, the assistance should be withheld, but the strict observance of such preliminaries seems to be necessary before the Red Cross of one country can assume to operate within the territory of another.

As before stated, the Geneva Convention has reference only to international relations, but it would seem that there should be no insuperable difficulty of adapting the principle of it to a state of war existing within a State if as an essential precedent action the belligerency of the insurgents and of their establishment of a provisional government be recognized.

G. W. D.

THE WOUNDED HORSE IN TIME OF WAR

THE American Humane Society has interested itself in the cause of the wounded horse in time of war, and at its last meeting the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved,* That we recognize with deep satisfaction the action taken by the people of England and Japan in erecting monuments to the horses that perished in the recent wars in South Africa and the far East, and see in it a striking evidence of the growth of the humane spirit.

"We believe further that we are warranted in concluding from this action, that, should the unutterable disaster of another war occur in modern times, which we can scarcely admit as possible and which we pray Heaven forefend, these dumb servitors of men and nations, the horses that fall in battle, wounded but not killed, would by some arrangement of the contending nations, be put out of their sufferings and not abandoned to the agonies of a lingering death."

In 1898, during the Spanish-American conflict, the above Society, realizing the prolonged agony of war horses hopelessly wounded, sent an appeal to the Government in Washington urging that definite action be taken to put out of their misery (by pistol shot or otherwise) animals whose suffering condition demanded merciful release.

Responding to this petition, the following order was issued by Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1898.

"With a view to avoid the extreme suffering among wounded horses or mules on the field of battle, it is hereby ordered that a veterinary surgeon or some other person detailed by the commanding officer, will accompany troops in an engagement, whose duty it will be to put an end to the agonies of all horses or mules that in his judgment are suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part.

"By command of "Major-General MILES.

"H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*"

The American Red Cross heartily endorses any effort to ameliorate the sufferings of wounded horses in time of war. The blood of this faithful servant of man is at such times often shed for the country of his master, and a sense of gratitude as well as humanity should aid as far as possible in the lessening of the suffering that the horse must undergo on the field of battle.

NOTES

NEW STATE BOARDS

COLORADO—

President, Hon. John F. Shafroth.
Treasurer, Joseph A. Thatcher, Denver.
Secretary, Miss L. M. Hart, Denver.
Horace T. De Long, Grand Junction.
Rev. Dr. William S. Friedman, Denver.
William Lennox, Colorado Springs.
Hon. George D. Meston, Pueblo.
Dr. Z. X. Snyder, Greeley.

MAINE—

President, Hon. Frederick W. Plaisted, Augusta.
Vice-President, Genl. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Portland.
Treasurer, Charles H. Osgood, Lewiston.
Frederic E. Boothby, Portland.
George M. Hanson, Calais.
Wiliam H. Looney, Portland.
Harold M. Sewall, Bath.

MASSACHUSETTS—

President, Hon. Eugene N. Foss.
Vice-President, Henry Parkman, Boston.
Treasurer, Gardiner M. Lane, Boston.
President, Boston Chamber of Commerce.
Charles W. Clifford, New Bedford.
Hon. W. Murray Crane, Dalton.
Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Boston.
Amory A. Lawrence, Boston.
Hon. Charles G. Washburn, Worcester.
Frank G. Webster, Boston.
William M. Wood, Andover.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER

Judge Henry Stockbridge reports as follows:

I wrote to you the other day advising you of the use which had been made of the Red Cross by the Police Department of this city, and which I felt to be an unwarranted abuse of the Red Cross emblem. I was a little apprehensive in view of the fact that the Police Department had been to considerable expense in having a considerable number of plates enameled for this use with the Red Cross, that they might not be readily disposed to abandon its use. But having taken it up with the Police Board, I am this morning advised by the Secretary of the Board, that the use of the Red Cross will be abandoned, and that they will substitute for their purpose a blue cross in place of it.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER

The Philadelphia Chapter provided a full first-aid equipment for the Gray's Ferry Arsenal, under Major Lindsay C. Baker, for the use of the civil employes of that arsenal, most of whom are women.

Colonel John S. Muckle writes as follows:

About a week ago I saw on one of the streets in this city (Philadelphia), the ambulance of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, located at Seventeenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, with the sides of the ambulance painted green with a large Red Cross in the center of both sides.

I took the liberty of calling up their Superintendent, Mr. George C. Signor, and called his attention to the policy of the Red Cross Society to have the hospitals abandon the use of the red cross on their ambulances, which all the hospitals and the Bureau of Charity and Corrections of the City of Philadelphia, had very kindly done.

I have just received a telephone message from Mr. Signor stating that they have promptly complied with my request, and have had both sides of the ambulance painted red and a green cross in the center, which he hoped would meet my approval. I thanked him on behalf of the Red Cross Society, and stated that I was sure it would be appreciated by all the Red Cross officials.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

The Editor of the BULLETIN has received from Dr. G. H. Richardson, a little card in Chinese, the only familiar character being that of the Red Cross in the center, which the Chinese Red Cross Detachment used to advertise the Christmas Seal. It is an interesting fact that many of the letters sent to China since have carried this little emblem of good will to men.

The active interest of this Detachment in the anti-tuberculosis campaign is shown by a report of a meeting lately held under its auspices:

"Although the interest expressed in the absorbing topic in the different churches and synagogues was naturally to have been expected, a particularly notable feature of this year's effort to fight the disease was the meeting which was held at the Oriental Theater yesterday morning in Chinatown, under the auspices of the Chinese branch of the Red Cross Association. The theater was crowded with Chinese of the best class, and addresses, which were made by Dr. Richardson and Dr. Broderick, were interpreted by Skid Back, Jr."

FRANCE

The last annual report of the French Red Cross gives an interesting account of the relief work it did during the floods in February, 1910. For this work the Society received over $600,000 in funds and over $100,000 in the value of supplies. It employed 1,628 active agents. The Red Cross nurses were among the most valuable of these assistants.

In November and December of the same year floods again brought the Red Cross into active duty. A number of relief stations were established and shelter and food provided for over a thousand persons. The Red Cross nurses whose duty it was to carry milk and nourishment to babies, old people and the sick unable to go to the relief station had in some cases to be selected from those who were able to swim, as the danger in crossing inundated sections was great. The Government authorities gave free assistance to the Red Cross, in several cases lending the use of buildings for relief stations, detailing military men to assist in the work and making special appropriations to partially reimburse the Society for its expenditures in the purchase of food supplies.

The French Red Cross because of its successful relief work during the French floods received a harvest of congratulations but publishes only two in its BULLETIN.

"On Thursday, December 8th, the French Academy held a public meeting. Its Director, M. Frederic Masson, delivered the annual address on the Rewards of Virtue. The Red Cross Society was the opening subject:

"According to the terms of M. de Montyon's will, said the orator, these rewards of virtue are to be awarded to the French poor. But in truth this year one is tempted to award some of the medals, whether of bronze or lead, to the French who are not indigent.

"The inundations of last year were a painful test as well as a salutary lesson. At that moment, gentlemen, one of our own members, one of the most justly respected of our company, the President of the Society of Aid to the Sick and Wounded, issued an order for mobilization. Immediately intense and well regulated activity was set in motion. Whoever was affiliated with the work reported promptly at his post and placed himself at the disposition of the officers. Under the efficient direction and resolute intelligence of its President, the wife of another of our colleagues, the Ladies' Committee, with a devotion to which no praise can be adequate, exercised the powers which it is permitted to initiate and that the public misery required. Under the flag of the Red Cross, which we have not seen unfurled since the seige, there were accomplished every day, every hour, acts of a charity which nothing restrained and which testified to a rare virtue as the acts were often humble, unknown and repugnant."

The other letter given in the BULLETIN is from the Prefect of Maine-et-Loire, forwarding a copy of resolutions passed by the General Council expressing to the French Red Cross its deep gratitude for the immense service rendered by the Society in the assistance of the unfortunate flood sufferers. The women of the French Red Cross were not content to succor only the flood sufferers in the city, but in spite of all difficulties they penetrated to the most distant and isolated parts of the country to carry help to the unfortunate. The General Council extended to them an expression of great admiration and sincere thanks.

ITALY

The Red Cross Society of Italy has awarded a medal to the men of the United States Navy to commemorate the services rendered to the sufferers following the earthquake and volcanic eruption in Sicily, on December 28, 1908. Each man who was on board the Scorpion, Culgoa, Celtic, Yankton and Illinois will receive a medal and, in addition, a handsomely engraved certificate bearing the recipient's name. The medals and certificates are being issued by the bureau of navigation.

For the anti-malarial campaign of the Italian Red Cross the Interior Department of the Government lent its aid in providing quinine for the prophylactic treatment. The results have proved the success of this treatment; only a fraction of one per cent of those receiving the treatment suffered from the fever.

JAPAN

In the recently received revised statutes of the Japanese Red Cross provision is made that in case of public calamities or special accidents, or under all circumstances which may claim Red Cross assistance, the Society is permitted to aid the sick and wounded and issue appeals for public subscriptions for relief funds. In time of peace the Society is authorized to establish a personnel necessary for relief service and to collect and maintain bureaus of suppplies for

the first immediate requirements of this service or in case of mobilization for

PERSIA

The State Department has notified the American Red Cross of the organization of the Tabriz-Urumia Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The Department's letter follows:

"The Department is in receipt of a dispatch from William F. Doty, American Consul at Tabriz, Persia, dated October 12th, stating that after some delay, owing to the fact that the Americans in Northwest Persia are considerably scattered, he has organized the Tabriz-Urumia Chapter of the American National Red Cross, and that he is seeking to interest other Americans in Persia in this organization.

"The Consul reports that the need for Red Cross principles is very great in Persia, and that 'The Red Lion and Sun' appears to have been an abortive attempt to imitate the international organization. Mr. Doty adds that he hopes to arrange to have translated into Persian, and into such dialects of Turkish and Armenian as are spoken in Northwest Persia, certain Red Cross tracts relating to tuberculosis and other subjects."

SIAM

The State Department has transmitted to the Red Cross a report from the American Legation at Bangkok, Siam, in regard to the establishment of a hospital by the Siamese Red Cross:

"Under the direction of the Army Medical Department, a Red Cross Hospital is to be built out of the funds of the Red Cross Society which was founded in Siam in 1893 (the time of the Franco-Siamese difficulty). His late Majesty wished that the surplus of money then subscribed be utilized for the provision of a hospital, but nothing was done in the matter during his lifetime. Over one hundred thousand ticals (about $38,000) have been subscribed exclusively by the King's sons and daughters, for the erection of the main memorial hospital building. The other buildings will be erected out of the ordinary funds of the Society. The up-keep of the hospital will be met out of the funds of the Red Cross Society.

"The general public will be admitted without regard to nationality, and the poor will be treated gratis."

TURKEY

In an interesting letter to the press from Mr. William E. Curtis an account of what the Red Cross has done in Turkey is given. Part of Mr. Curtis's letter is quoted:

"In detailing the great good which American agencies have accomplished in Turkey and the near East, the American Red Cross Society should have a prominent place. There is no Red Cross organization in Turkey. There is a 'Red Crescent Society' at Constantinople, formed by a few benevolent people, chiefly army surgeons, which will be recognized as a near relation of the Red Cross in time of war. Its members naturally refused to adopt the cross as their emblem, and it was scarcely reasonable to ask them to do so. But so far as I have been able to ascertain, the Red Crescent Society has never done any benevolent work outside of the military hospitals at Constantinople.

"The American Red Cross, however, has a Chapter in Turkey. This was organized at Beirut by G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul General, as a result of the relief work following the Armenian massacres of April, 1909, and is com-

posed principally of Americans residing in Syria. This is the only Chapter of the American Red Cross in a foreign country.

"Another permanent result of the relief work that followed the massacres was the establishment of two hospitals, which will be sustained by the Beirut Chapter for the benefit of both natives and foreigners who may hereafter need relief.

"You remember that in April, 1909, there was an uprising of fanatical Moslems at Adana, Kessab and other towns in eastern Turkey, in which more than 25,000 native Christians were massacred and four times as many lost all of their belongings by the burning of their homes.

"All the Armenian villages throughout that section were looted and burned, and the crops of the people were destroyed so that 50,000 helpless, innocent peasants fled to the mountains, where only starvation remained for them.

"It is estimated that not less than 25,000 people were massacred and more than 100,000 were made homeless.

"The officials of the American Red Cross at Washington, learning of these horrors through the newspapers, appealed to the Department of State for information and got reports from all our Consuls in this part of the world. The Honorable G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul General at Beirut, E. G. Freyer of the Presbyterian Mission, and George E. Post of the Syrian Protestant College had already organized a relief committee, which was promptly equipped with the authority as well as the supplies of the American Red Cross.

"The sum of $30,500 was sent immediately through the Secretary of State and the American Ambassador at Constantinople and was liberally expended in feeding the hungry, nursing the wounded and providing for the orphan children of the families that had been put to death. Temporary hospitals for the sick and wounded and barracks and tents for the homeless were erected, provisions and clothing of all kinds were supplied, and as soon as the actual suffering was relieved seeds and implements were provided for the farmers so that they might be able to replant the crops that had been destroyed.

"England was the only other country which did anything for the relief of the distressed. The British Red Cross sent a money contribution of $10,000 and a few hundred dollars were received from France and Belgium."